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The following oration, delivered by the author, Mr. John Hanson Thomas, one of the graduates at the commencement held on the 9th inst. at St. John's College, for conferring degrees of Bachelor of Arts, is published at the request of the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Delegates, and a number of the members of the legislature.

An ORATION on PATRIOTISM, 1798.

PROPERLY to discharge our duties, my respectable hearers, it is necessary that *we first* justly understand *and duly appreciate them.* As *then* this day, which forms so important an era in the views of early life, ushers us as it were from the tranquil scenes of collegiate employments into a situation on which, in some degree, the active duties of citizen are first supposed to be attached, the virtue of patriotism *appears to be* a subject which must interest and concern us all. In endeavouring to deliver to you the native effusions of a youthful mind, and the results of my short observation upon this topic, I shall use that language which I trust will ever be agreeable to the American character, the pure language of sincerity. Too young to have yet acquired the sordid art of adulation, or perhaps to know the full necessity of a dissembling policy, it is to be hoped that I am fortunate in addressing myself to an audience who can prefer the honest garb of truth to the vain tinsel of flattery, and can make a liberal allowance for the zeal and ardour of juvenile sentiments.

At this eventful period, when the spirit of political strife has gone forth through the world, when it has become of peculiar consequence to strip from error and vice the veil of truth and goodness, the real characteristics of patriotism should be distinctly marked, and well ascertained. How often, my respectable audience, have the judgments of mankind been ensnared, and their passions enlisted by the mere perversion of words! Men in all ages have been desirous of screening the worst designs under the best and most popular names, except sometimes where a people have been so far corrupt that vice has openly triumphed over virtue. If confirmation were wanted for this remark, it is amply to be found in the annals of modern history! Since the mighty revolution in Europe,—that revolution which in its sanguinary progress promises to subvert all order and regularity, and to confound all moral distinctions.—Patriotism has almost become the watch-word of anarchy and rebellion. In one devoted part of the old world the sacred title of Patriot has been arrogated by wretches who have imbrued their impious hands in the blood of their brethren, and violated the altars of God! In other countries the title has been claimed exclusively by the discontented, the factious and seditious;—by men, the quality of whose patriotism is displayed in efforts to vilify their own government, to prostitute the interests of their own country, and to promote civil broils and disunion. Such votaries true patriotism abhors and rejects; nor can she view without detestation their pretended offerings. The spirit of real patriotism consists in a noble and disinterested love of country, which produces in the possessor a constant desire to promote, by all just means, the general happiness. Whoever possesses this desire, however lowly his estate or humble his situation, may be pronounced a genuine patriot. It may exist in every rank and department of civilized life, and may be evinced by exertions as various as there are different spheres of action. The honest farmer, who by his patient and peaceful labours helps to diffuse the blessings of plenty, the industrious mechanic, who increases the conveniencies of living, and every man, however private his avocation, whose general conduct tends either to alleviate the miseries or promote the good of society, is as equally entitled for his patriotism to a proportionate share of public esteem, as the able statesman or enterprising warrior. Sound wisdom, as well as justice, disclaims the illiberal policy which would confine the possession of this heroic virtue to those only who are urged by their restless tempers, or compelled by the duties of office, to engage busily in national concerns. Wisdom also teaches us, with an earnestness highly deserving attention, that the practice of religious virtues is essentially necessary to the happiness, if not to the very existence of social union; and it thence inculcates, what should be for ever impressed on our minds, that no man, however serviceable accident may have rendered him, or however glorious his talents may be, does possess the real spirit of patriotism, whose usual tenor of morals is not conformable to the standard of rectitude. For how can we believe that the man, who in his private deportment shall have evinced a common disregard of all virtue, can feel the pure flame of that virtue whose trials are often most arduous and severe? Can he, who in his domestic concerns has neglected the natural ties of kindred and family, be justly supposed sensible of his obligations to society? Can the indivídual, who has been ever devoted to dissipation and sensual pleasures, or the avaricious being, whose idol is self-interest, yield to the mandates of patriotism, in obedience to which every personal consideration of pleasure and interest is to be sacrificed to public good? Common sense replies no; nor can it perceive any good reason why the man of immoral life, who has despised the duties which he owes to religion and to his God, should ever be thought capable of discharging, with integrity and purity of motive, the duties which he owes to his country. But, my audience, amidst the busy and turbulent scenes which are sometimes exhibited in the world, the voice of common sense is frequently silenced and overcome by the more powerful pleadings of passion and prejudice. In judging of the public virtue of men there has been a habit always too common, of omitting every consideration of private character. This is a spurious generosity, unfounded in reason, and which, when long continued, must tend to promote an entire corruption of the body politic. A desire of the good opinion and applause of our fellow-citizens, whether ingrafted in our nature or suggested by self-interest, is almost universal. When the gratification of this desire is made greatly to depend on our moral conduct, it has a proper influence to encourage the good and depress the dissolute. But when in distributing the desirable laurels of patriotism, the course of our decrees holds out an idea that virtue is not an essential recommendation to public esteem and gratitude, we remove one of the strongest barriers to vice, and a very general inducement to goodness. Let every friend to virtue then be cautious of prostituting, from selfish or political motives, his applause and regard to men, whose lives or whose principles are at war with morality and religion. Except the influential Christian, whose actions daringly and flagitiously contradict his professions, it is impossible perhaps that there can exist in human shape an enemy, ultimately so malignant to public order and happiness, as the infidel whom either rank, fortune or talents, may enable to propagate his opinions. Such a man may be entitled to our thanks for temporary services, but upon no consideration should he be ever honoured as a patriot, in as much as no good he can do will counterbalance the evil and horrid tendency of his principles. Let those who are disposed to doubt the justice of this rule consider the direful consequences which must ensue, whenever the prevalence of infidelity becomes general in a country. In searching for examples they need not turn their eyes to distant ages and remote periods in history: France immediately rises to view—France—formerly the "bright domain of gentle manners," refinement and hospitality, now a ferocious monster in iniquity, a purpled vortex of injustice and misery, a dreadful picture of what every nation must be when it is induced profanely to destroy the temples of holy worship, and to deride the sacred volume of life. Instead then of ever being prevailed upon to confer the honours of patriotism upon man, avowing tenets like those which assisted to change a civilized and polite people into a horde of savages, we should rather regard them as objects of scorn and virtuous execration. On the contrary, the same policy dictates that we reverence, as worthy and valuable patriots, all those, who by sincerely preaching the sublime lessons of Christian morality, inculcate truths necessary and important to every political society, and thus promote our temporal as well as eternal welfare. In the view I have taken of my subject, my hearers, it appears neither expedient nor just that the trump of fame should only announce to the world and posterity the deeds of ambitious warriors and statesmen, that it should only be sounded to heap glory on the claimants who figure in the bold and noisy pursuits of life, while the more useful services of quiet merit are forgotten or neglected. The ingenious teachers of wisdom, and the votaries of science, who by their literary exertions have much improved the public manners and understanding, have conferred benefits more important in my estimation to their countrymen, than all the splendid atchievements of the aspiring conqueror. With this impression it is that I would raise monuments and weave crowns of honour to the memory of an Addison, while the name of an Alexander might sink into the pool of oblivion. Addison, by the elegant efforts of whose pen more moral refinement was perhaps produced, than the lapse of another century would of itself have afforded, should assume a rank among the wisest of patriots; while the exploits of the Macedonian chief, and the numerous leaders who have sacrificed justice and their country's peace to their own ambition, should be no where recorded but in the list of plundering and lawless invaders.

It has been a question, my respectable audience, to which some modern incidents have given consequence, whether or no the duties of patriotism are not in some degree inconsistent with the spirit of philanthropy? In widening the channel of the stream it may be observed that its rapidity is always diminished; and judicious persons have considered, that amidst the general benevolence which the philanthropist professes, and the multiplicity of concerns which he feels, the force of that affection by which he is attached to the land of his birth must necessarily decrease. In case of collision of interest between the community to which he belongs and a foreign power, it is argued, that, even if he is not treacherous, he will at least be found wavering when he ought to be acting:—That he will be engaged in settling the tender scruples of conscience, and discussing with himself the rights of the parties, when the voice of patriotism loudly calls him to arms and to battle. Although an absolute rule upon this subject cannot perhaps be properly established, yet it must be confessed, that the disorderly and clamourous spirits, who in the present convulsed state of society have proved themselves unfit subjects for any government, have been most of them violent pretenders to philanthropy. It almost indeed appears to be an article in the counterfeit philosophy of which the age has been so fruitful, to love any other country, to admire any other political union, and to esteem any other climate but our own. The disciples of this chimerical philosophy, whose patriotism is such that the most trifling dissatisfaction can induce them to emigrate from their native soil, are generally observed on trial to be haunted by the dæmon of discontent in every situation. Instead of deserving the title of citizens of the world, they are rather found to be outlaws, unfriendly to social happiness and order: Instead of being real philanthropists, their charity evaporates in the fume of words, and they are discovered to be entirely void of those active virtues which can alone render benevolence extensively useful. The present century has however been illumined by one bright instance of exalted worth, who combined in a manner as glorious as wonderful all the excellencies of philanthropy and patriotism. While disinterested goodness continues to have an admirer, the memory of the humane Howard will ever be cherished and respected. Although we cannot boast, my friends, that this godlike character was our countryman, yet America, in common with all mankind, is bound to honour the name of him who evinced himself "a friend to every clime, a patriot of the world." I rejoice that the labours of this excellent personage were of such a nature as render it proper in a discourse on patriotism to pay him the small tribute of my applause and reverence. For, if the great part of a long life spent in relieving not only the ordinary woes of the distressed, but in successfully prosecuting the most arduous schemes to meliorate the condition of afflicted captivity, and thereby performing the most benign services to unfortunate thousands of the present race in Great-Britain, and perhaps to millions of posterity; if all this can entitle a man to the esteem of his countrymen, then should England be proud to regard, in the late Mr. Howard, one of the noblest of her sons, and a gem of inestimable value. To obtain information how he might best conduct his original plan of benevolence at home, and actuated too by feelings of universal charity, this great and indefatigable patriot visited the most dismal mansions of pain and sorrow throughout all Europe, and surveyed all the dreary scenes of misery and depression, even in the very northern wilds of Russia. Wherever he went, he appeared like an angel of mercy sent forth to disperse the evil spirits of guilt, calamity, and sickness: The widow, the orphan, and the wretched tenants of dungeons and prisons, hailed his arrival, and blessed him as he passed; while, like the industrious bee, who at every flight returns laden with materials to work upon, Mr. Howard, in whose breast the amor patriæ was always predominant, came back, furnished by every journey with a fresh fund of knowledge and observation, which he employed to promote the most laudable improvements in his native land, and to instruct his countrymen in his favourite objects of humanity. Here is a sublime example of patriotic virtue, which exhibited in the singular though truly pious mode that it was, we cannot hope will often have an imitator; but which, my friends, is surely worthy of a grateful mention, and should frequently be presented to the recollection of an admiring world.

In descanting on the noble love of country, were I to consider it as peculiar alone to countries under particular modes of government or circumstances of situation, the notion would be highly unjust and illiberal. Nature has imparted the generous flame to her children of every region; and, though difficulties of condition may depress it in some countries, yet it can never be entirely extinguished but by a total depravity of heart and corruption of morals. It is the influence of this flame which attracts the savage to his native deserts and the tribe in which he has lived; and it is this which would render the really good man a faithful citizen, had he been born a subject even to Turkish despotism and rigour. It will not be pretended however but that the incitement to patriotic deeds must be much stronger among a people whose freedom and rights are protected by law, than in a land where every thing is subject to the will of an arbitrary sovereign. In the early ages of Greece and Rome, when those nations boasted so much of their liberty,

and abhorred the very name of ſlavery, public ſpirit appears to have been the ruling paſſion and the chief mover of actions. As tyranny and vice progreſſed, public ſpirit however gradually receded, and at laſt left thoſe nations to their melancholy but inſtructive fate. Greece became the prey of Rome.—Rome, after becoming miſtreſs of the world, fell into ruins; and its name and empire at length returned to their original extent—the precincts of the ſingle city. And here, my friends, it might be uſeful to pauſe a moment, and give indulgence to thoſe reflections which the late conqueſt of Rome, by the general enemies of humanity, cannot fail to excite in every claſſical and feeling mind. Who that has heard of her ancient greatneſs, who that juſtly honours the illuſtrious names which adorn her hiſtory, and the monuments of genius which her ſons have left, but muſt have revered the old age of Rome, and lamented that no ſaving hand could be ſtretched forth for her defence and ſecurity. I mean not to charge the preſent inhabitants of this unfortunate city with a want of pious fortitude, while I recal to your memory, that when in the infancy of Rome, a foreign tyrant, meddling in her domeſtic concerns, threatened her with ruin, ſhe was preſerved entirely by the fidelity and valour of her citizens. *Then* indeed the enterpriſing heroiſm of Scævola could relieve his country by an attempt to deſtroy one hoſtile invader; *lately* ſuch a patriotic exploit would have been fruitleſs, becauſe French oppreſſion, like the voracious hydra, could ſupply with new heads the place of each that might be ſtruck off by the righteous ſabre.

If, as has been ſtated, my hearers, love of country and zeal in its cauſe depend much on the degree of rational liberty and comforts which a people enjoy, it is with honeſt pride that we may aſk, where is the country that ſhould poſſeſs more patriotic citizens than our own? The conſtitution of the United States is the work of the American nation itſelf, and affords every proper protection to the rights and privileges of the people.—Thoſe who adminiſter the government are choſen from among ourſelves, and can therefore ſeldom have any intereſt or views incompatible with the public good. Since the Federal government went into operation, agriculture and commerce, under all foreign attacks, have flouriſhed beyond example; arts, manufactures and ſcience, have rapidly advanced; and from a ſtate of national diſorder, weakneſs and poverty, we have become reſpectable, powerful and rich in all the means of reſource. In addition to the ineſtimable boon of independence, a kind Providence has alſo allotted us an extenſive and fertile territory, a temperate and grateful climate, and hath abundantly beſtowed every thing which ſhould render a nation induſtrious, happy and thankful. Are not theſe bleſſings ſufficient to rivet the affections of every upright American to his native land? And ſhould they not then be deemed worth all the ſtruggles that can be made to defend and perpetuate them? The late patriotic declarations and exertions from one end of the continent to the other, loudly and glorioufly proclaim, that they ſhall be defended and tranſmitted to poſterity in ſpite of all the atrocious attempts of wicked and perfidious France. Though robbed, inſulted, and abuſed, the moderate and peaceful diſpoſition of our government, ſtill inclined America anxiouſly to ſeek for a reconciliation with her cruel plunderer. But fortunately for us, France miſtaking our moderation for fear, our love of peace for baſe timidity, threw off the thin maſk of pretences by which ſhe had heretofore covered her deſigns, and has daringly endeavoured to fix on us a moſt degrading badge of dependence and ſervitude. She was not aware perhaps that there is a point of patient forbearance beyond which the genius of a free people forbids them to go; and that at the moment when her deſigns could be made apparent, the great body of the American empire, diſcarding every deluſive expectation from the juſtice of France, would riſe indignant to oppoſe her as an enemy, and to ſupport, with firmneſs and vigour, the honour of our political union. Accordingly, no ſooner was the baſe treatment which our meſſengers of peace had received in France properly known, no ſooner were the ignominious terms of negotiation which ſhe wiſhed to preſcribe publicly announced, than the honeſt voice of patriotiſm was heard from all parts of the land, proclaiming a glorious determination to keep the fair fabric of independence from either being deſtroyed by the open aſſaults, or undermined by the ſecret artifices of a barbarous foe. Juſt reſentment, and a noble enthuſiaſm, I believe, animated the boſom of each virtuous American; nor did any claſs of the community ſeem wanting in zeal to vindicate the rights, and aid the efforts of our injured country. Voluntary and ſpirited aſſociations for defence have been every where entered into, offers of military ſervice were made by the patriotic youth in every quarter of the United States, and the moſt liberal contributions for the uſe of government, which redound much to the credit of the mercantile part of ſociety, have been given in all the principal commercial towns throughout the continent. Go on, my countrymen, in this generous and manly conduct;—continue to place a fit reliance in thoſe whom you yourſelves have appointed to manage your concerns, and in the long tried worth of the venerable patriot who preſides at the helm of ſtate;—reject with diſdain the counſels of all thoſe who would at this criſis ſow the ſeeds of diſcontent and diſſention among you;—be firm and united, and if you are forced into the evils of war, you may then, with devout confidence, expect that the Omnipotent Being, who has heretofore ſo ſignally favoured this happy land, will ſtill guard and watch over you.—Of the juſtice of your cauſe there can no longer remain the leaſt doubt, ſince the illuſtrious Waſhington has agreed once more to head your armies and to fight your battles. Waſhington, in whom the brighteſt excellence is perſonified, the beſt of men, and the matcheleſs hero, rouſed by a ſenſe of the iniquitous hoſtility waged upon his country, promiſes for her ſake to quit the tranquil retreat where he fondly thought uninterruptedly to conclude his days, and again to venture on the boiſterous ſea of public life. While the French, not content, ſhould we even ſurrender all claims for the property of which we have been ſpoiled, demand a larger tribute as the price of peace, and, like the Gauls in the Roman ſenate houſe, have inſultingly menaced us with the ſword of deſtruction, in order to add weight to the ſcale which ſhould meaſure the ſum of American degradation;—behold! our veteran chief, as Camillus of old, magnanimouſly lends his aid to reſcue us from diſgraceful ſtipulations, and to repel any hoſtile intruder. Unrivalled patriot, and firſt of worthies! if the memory of any thing human can eſcape the injuries of time, we may ſurely believe that thy name will deſcend ſpotleſs to the laſt ages of futurity; that the glory of thy deeds, and the fame of thy virtues, ſhall live for ever. Under ſuch a leader we have every reaſon to anticipate ſucceſs, and to truſt that our liberty and independence may be preſerved from the jaws of Gallic avarice and ambition. *Yes, they ſhall be preſerved.* To uſe the energetic ſtyle of the Athenian orator, we can ſwear, my countrymen, by the departed ſouls of thoſe of our forefathers who aſſiſted to animate the revolution, by the ſacred ghoſts of the patriots who fell in ſecuring the means of our freedom, that America will never proſtrate her rights to a foreign tyrant, 'till reſiſtance are denied by nature, 'till her treaſures are exhauſted, and the beſt blood of her citizens has ceaſed to flow.

LONDON, *September 17.*

ON Saturday we ſtopped the preſs to ſtate the important intelligence, received that day at the India Houſe, of the French troops having taken poſſeſſion of Roſetta, Damietta, and Cairo. This news, which was brought to London by an expreſs from Mr. Toke, the agent of the India company at Conſtantinople, comes through a channel which can leave no doubt with regard to its truth. It is curious to obſerve, however, that every ſucceſsful operation of Buonaparte is uniformly preceded by ſome extravagant account of his ruin. It would ſeem that the Journaliſts of Germany had determined that their fictions ſhould ſerve as a foil to his atchievements, and that the ſplendor of his ſucceſſes ſhould aſtoniſh us the more, by reaching us immediately after the falſe reports of the diſaſters they ſtate to have befallen him.

Before the nature of the diſpatches received at the India Houſe was communicated to the public, it was ſtated that an army of 50,000 Arabs had oppoſed the progreſs of the French general in Egypt, and defeated him with the loſs of 8000 killed, and 2000 priſoners. —Though this report was poſted at Lloyd's, it appeared to us ſo abſurd, that we did not think it neceſſary to delay our publication to inſert it on Saturday and we ſhould not notice it now, had it not found its way into the other papers of that evening.

Nothing but the moſt perfect ignorance of the ſituation of Egypt, could have gained a moment's credit to this ſtory. The Arabs have no intereſt in obſtructing the progreſs of the French, and their wandering hordes could do no injury to the army Buonaparte commands, if they were inclined to oppoſe it.

It is equally ridiculous to ſuppoſe that Buonaparte ſuſtained much loſs in taking the towns of Roſetta, Damietta and Cairo. The fortifications of theſe places are of the moſt inſignificant kind, and the Beys and their Mamalouks can ſcarcely be expected to have made a ſhew of reſiſtance.

It was neceſſary that Buonaparte ſhould have ſecured the poſſeſſion of Egypt, before he proceeded further on his rout to India, in order that he may preſerve a communication with France.

It is reported, that the chief bey Sheck Belad has joined the French, and facilitated their march to Suez, where Buonaparte and his army are ſaid to have embarked on the 8th or 10th of Auguſt.

September 27.

By diſpatches received yeſterday at lord Grenville's office from Mr. Smith, the ambaſſador of this country at Conſtantinople, the account of an engagement between admiral Nelſon and the French fleet is confirmed. The following letter was ſent by Mr. Canning to Lloyd's Coffee houſe:

" Downing-ſtreet, September, 26, 1798.

" By diſpatches received this day from his majeſty's miniſter at Conſtantinople, dated the 22d of Auguſt, it appears that the Turkiſh government had received and communicated to him an account from the governor of Rhodes, ſtating that a French brig had arrived unexpectedly in the port of that iſland, the maſter of which having been fully examined, had declared that on the 31ſt of July, an Engliſh ſquadron, conſiſting of 14 ſail of the line, one frigate, and one corvette, had come to attack the French ſquadron anchored at Ebouker (Begeres), that towards the evening of the ſame day the Engliſh ſquadron had got into action, and that the L'Orient was already on fire when the captain of the brig came away.

" The Turkiſh government had alſo received and communicated to the Britiſh miniſter, an account that two Turkiſh galliots had, after a hot engagement, taken a French frigate of 40 guns which had come to anchor off the coaſt of Syria, and landed a few of its crew, with a view of exciting diſturbances in that country."

This intelligence is ſo far ſatisfactory, as it puts beyond doubt the fact of an engagement between the two fleets having taken place. The French account, which clearly proves that a complete victory was gained by the Engliſh, is thus authenticated.—The details of a ſplendid victory, and of almoſt the total deſtruction of the enemy's fleet, may ſoon be expected.

By the ſame conveyance letters were ſaid to have been received, that Buonaparte was haraſſed by the Arabs; that Pacha Gaza, the governor of Syria, was ſending 3000 choſen men to the defence of Cairo! that Buonaparte was intrenched between Roſetta and Cairo, &c. &c. This account is contradicted by the communications of the French Directory, that Buonaparte had reached Cairo. The latter information ſeems unqueſtionable.

The ſtories which are ſo lightly raiſed and propagated reſpecting the vigorous exertions of the Beys, and the oppoſition of the Arabs, are utterly incredible, and we conceive can be aſcribed to nothing but ignorance or impoſture. How have the Beys and the Arabs ſo ſuddenly confederated? Who ever heard of regular armies of Arabs coming down to Egypt? Whoever believed the Mamelouks capable of giving any reſiſtance to a veteran army provided with every military advantage, aſſiſted by the fulleſt knowledge of the country, which men long acquainted with it, and by whom the expedition is attended, can afford? Egypt, at the preſent day, indeed, is as little capable of formidable reſiſtance to an army of ſoldiers, as a horde of ſavages armed with bows and arrows are capable of oppoſing European artillery. With reſpect to the people, they may be conſidered as wholly neutral, or, rather they will be ready to aſſiſt in the overthrow of the vile and abominable tyranny of the Beys.

What may now be the intention of Buonaparte is a ſubject of ſome doubt. The Hamburg mail which arrived yeſterday contains a curious proclamation which he is ſaid to have publiſhed on his arrival in Egypt. It is calculated to flatter the religious principles of the inhabitants of this country, the mother of ſuperſtition. It announces that a new government is to be erected. At the ſame time it carefully endeavours to inculcate, that the attempt carries with it no hoſtility to the Ottoman Porte. The whole performance is a ſingular inſtance of the art and accommodating temper of the French. It is but fair to obſerve, however, that this is the firſt uſurpation they have committed in the name of the Supreme Being. This is the firſt occaſion in which they have been guilty of hypocriſy on the ſubject of religion.

There now appears very conſiderable probability that Buonaparte will fix his abode in Egypt, at leaſt for ſome time.—He may think it the moſt glorious work in which he could engage to recal from its preſent obſcurity and contempt, into power and ſplendor, the country from which firſt iſſued all the religion, all the ſcience, all the politics, all the arts which have flouriſhed in the word. A rich and fertile country, the means of every kind of opulence and ſplender, will enable him to reward the bold adventurers by whom he is accompanied.—He may willingly forget a country in which he was too great to be a ſubject. He may meditate the erection of a new nation, of which he himſelf ſhall, in ſome way, be the head. Provided indeed that his troops are faithful (and they have every reaſon to be ſo), he is already independent of all the world. Perhaps then the ambition of Buonaparte may not regret the deſtruction of the French fleet, which frees him from every riſk of interruption from the mother country, in any deſigns which he may proſecute.

The novelty of this undertaking naturally tempts conjecture. It is altogether ſo different from any thing we have witneſſed for ſeveral centuries, that it is not abſurd to aſcribe to it in ſpeculation objects different from common politics and common views. Time, however, will ſoon give us ſome clue to the myſtery. If India be not immediately attempted, France may 'ere long reckon Egypt an independent nation, and Buonaparte as an ally rather than a ſubject.

As to any reſiſtance from the Porte, it will probably come too late, if it comes at all. That feeble empire is already diſtracted by formidable inteſtine commotions, and perhaps the divan may be contented with profeſſions of friendſhip and alliance, to excuſe their forbearing an oppoſition which they could not meet with ſucceſs.

GLASGOW, *September 25.*

Paris papers till 17th inſtant, have been received ſince our laſt. By theſe it appears, that admiral Nelſon has, by the total deſtruction of the French fleet, on its return from Alexandria, made ample amends for his former ill luck. " The ſquadron of admiral Bruey," ſays the ſupplement to the Redacteur of the 14th inſtant, " which was moored off Beguierres, was attacked by the Britiſh fleet; on both ſides the action was maintained with a degree of obſtinacy which hiſtory does not afford an example. During the action the veſſel of the French admiral blew up. Two or three of our ſhips were ſunk. Others, both Britiſh and French, were driven on ſhore; others of the French veſſels remained totally diſabled on the ſcene of action. We are anxious for their fate." The authenticity of this intelligence, which was repeated in the Paris papers of the 15th and 16th has been doubted by many, becauſe it had firſt appeared only in the ſupplement of the Redacteur; but when we conſider that the ſupplement alſo contains a meſſage from the Directory to the Council of Five Hundred, on the ſubject of Buonaparte's entrance into Egypt, which is certainly official; and that it has been the policy of the French government, from the days of Barrere to the preſent, to communicate the bad news which they could not conceal, under the covert of ſome intelligence more conſoling; theſe reluctant confeſſions of the Directory ſeem ſufficient, in our opinion, to juſtify our yielding almoſt implicit credit to the report.

The meſſage to the Directory on the ſubject of Buonaparte's entrance into Egypt, a copy of which

will be found under the French department, is a sort of manifesto, in which the Directory unwillingly make the wrongs of the Arabs of forty years endurance, the pretence for an aggression obviously founded in inordinate ambition and a spirit of aggrandizement.

There is now no doubt that Buonaparte reached Cairo on the 22d July. It would appear, therefore, that the opposition he met with on the way thither for Alexandria, if he met with any, was extremely impotent. It is also probable, that the ultimate object of his expedition is India, with a view to destroy the power and interest of Great-Britain in that quarter, to the attainment of which the possession of Egypt is a necessary appendage.

These papers also contain a letter from Savary and from general Humbert to the minister of marine, on the landing of the French in Ireland.—Sanguine as it would thence appear were the hopes of Humbert, they have, happily for this country, been completely frustrated.

Two, some say ten, sail of the line and seven frigates, under the command of admiral de Galles, have, it is said, sailed from Brest for Ireland.

The report brought by the master of a vessel arrived in the Clyde from Newry, of the landing of some more Frenchmen in Ireland, noticed in our last, has since been confirmed by the Irish papers. Napper Tandy, the expatriated patriot, was, it seems, their leader, and issued two addresses to the United Irishmen, which will be found under the Irish department. The vessel in which they had re-embarked for France, it is said, has been captured.

BELFAST, *September* 11.

It is rumoured that a French armament having 1200 troops on board, have been taken and carried into Galway.

Yesterday afternoon an express arrived from Larne to the hon. C. Skeffington, mentioning that four large ships and five brigs were seen off that coast. In consequence of this intelligence, the different regiments in town received orders to be in readiness at a moment's warning.

We are happy to add, that a pilot who lives in this town, yesterday on his way from Port Patrick, fell in with a fleet of large merchantmen, some of whom were armed as letters of marque, from English ports to the Baltic. This fleet appears to be the same with that which caused the above express.

DUBLIN, *September* 15.

The French officers who have been taken prisoners, acknowledged themselves much disappointed in their enterprise in this country, and severely exclaim against the rebels who joined them, whom they declare to be the greatest ruffians and savages on the face of the earth, and many of whom they shot for robbing and deceiving them. It appears that they cloathed about 2000 of the insurgents with a green uniform and gave them fire arms, numbers of whom ran away thus accoutred.

The French commander in chief appointed a provisional municipality in Castlebar, which was composed of the following persons:

"Citizen C. Baynes, Mayor; citizens Michael Sheridan, John Huston, Bœtius Egan, P. P. (Irish priest) James Hiethcock, Redmond Lyons, Andrew Edmonston, James Gibbons, James Clark, and John Burke, municipal officers."

An action has taken place at Castlebar, between the yeomanry and a band of rebels who attacked the town; the latter was cut to pieces.

NEW-YORK, *November* 17.

The following interesting intelligence was brought by a gentleman from Boston, and was by him placed on the coffee-house desk:

On Sunday, the 11th instant, the ship Foxwell, captain Stevens, arrived at Boston in 37 days from Bristol, with London papers of the 1st of October, giving the following intelligence:

LONDON, *October* 1.

Courier Office, 1st October.

POSTSCRIPT.

The dispatches received at the admiralty office, are from Sir M. Eden, at Vienna, which confirm the very important intelligence of the VICTORY OBTAINED by Sir H. Nelson over the French fleet, near Alexandria. Report states, that ALL the French ships, except TWO which escaped to Malta, were either taken or destroyed.

Dispatches are also said to have been received from Sir Wm. Hamilton, which state, that the Mutine cutter had arrived at Naples with an account of admiral Nelson's having burnt two French ships of the line, and taken seven, with all the transports.

SECOND EDITION.

We stop the press to insert the following copy of a paper, posted up at Lloyd's:

"In dispatches received from Sir M. Eden at Vienna, dated 15th September, he mentions having received an official communication from the Neapolitan charge d'affaires, that the Mutine cutter had arrived from admiral Nelson's fleet on the 3d at Naples, the captain of which declared, that the whole of the French line of battle ships were taken, burnt or destroyed, except two.

BALTIMORE, *November* 17.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Paris, dated 30th of August, 1798, to a merchant of this city.

"The person who takes charge of this, carries among other documents of the present pacific and amicable disposition of this government, an official account of the raising the embargo, which has been for some time past imposed upon our vessels in the ports of this republic; and before this reaches you, our government will receive, by Mr. Gerry, information of a late arrete of the Directory, for calling in all commissions granted by their agents in the West-Indies to privateers, and likewise advice of such new instructions having been sent to their agents, as will cause the American flag to be respected by French cruisers in the West-India seas. A similar line of conduct is prescribed to their cruisers in the European seas; and it is my sincere opinion, that in future our vessels generally, with a regular and authentic role d'equipage, will be respected by all French privateers and authorities. In addition to this I expect soon to hear of the acquittal of some of our vessels by the tribunal of cassation (the superior court of appeals) that have been illegally brought in for adjudication, unjustly condemned by the inferior courts; and I am moreover convinced that 'ere long, this nation, prompted by its own interest, no less than by the urgent solicitations of all the neutral ones, will revive its whole judiciary system in regard to the neutrals, and will soon give the utmost freedom and latitude to neutral commerce. In short, if the injuries sustained by our country have not altogether turned her from the door of accommodation, and she will now meet France upon a fair and open ground of reconciliation, I think she may procure a redress of most of her grievances, and, if she pleases, obtain a lasting and beneficial commercial intercourse.

"The harvest of grain in this country has been astonishingly abundant; insomuch that the sac of 300lb. (French lb.) sells for no more than 21 livres, or 4 dollars; whilst many articles of foreign product are at higher prices than were ever known."

November 19.

On Friday evening arrived here the ship Cleopatra, Captain Conner, from London, last from Portsmouth in 42 days; by this arrival we are favoured with London papers to the 29th of September, the principal contents of which are detailed in this day's Telegraphe.

A passenger in the above mentioned vessel has favoured us with the following authentic intelligence.

"Took a pilot on board on the 5th of October, to navigate the vessel through the Needles, who informed us that he had seen the Gazette of the 3d of October, which contained an account of admiral Nelson's having fallen in with the French fleet in the mouth of the Nile, and that he (admiral Nelson) after an action of three days, took nine sail of the line, sunk two, and that only two ships of the line and two frigates escaped.

"The officer who brought the forementioned account also informing, that when he left the fleet they were burning their transports.

"On the 7th——, spoke the ship Resolution, of London, who sailed on the same day we did, the captain of which had been ashore and obtained a newspaper, which corroborated the above account."

From all the late accounts we may conclude, that the French fleet has had an engagement with the British, in which the latter have been victorious; but if the contest has been as bloody as reported we may suppose that the British have had a dear bought victory.

November 20.

By the schooner Ameries, captain Vibert, from Cadiz, 43 days, the official account of the action between the British and French fleets in the mouth of the Nile, is received in manuscript, from on board the Ville de Paris, admiral Jervis.

MEMORANDUM.

This action took place in Rosetta Bay, at one of the mouths of the Nile, with the enemy at an anchor, when the British fleet ran in (excepting the leading ship, the Culloden, which unfortunately got on shore) and anchored alongside the French with head and stern anchors.

Annapolis, November 22.

The particulars of the action between admiral Nelson and the French fleet at the mouth of the Nile, will be inserted in our next. In this action the French lost nine ships of the line taken, two blown up, and two frigates taken.

The ANSWER of the HOUSE of DELEGATES to Governor HENRY'S ADDRESS.

The honourable JOHN HENRY, Esquire.

SIR,

THE House of Representatives of the State of Maryland have received your communications on several interesting subjects, which merit, and will command, their attention.

The peculiar situation of our country requires the utmost vigilance and energy. Of course, our militia system will undergo a serious revision; for it is a deep and solemn truth, never to be departed from in republican governments, that their ultimate security rests on a well organized, prompt and disciplined militia. Connected with this subject, we feel the necessity of attending to the situation of our arms and arsenals.

That species of property existing amongst us, to which you have with equal delicacy and propriety referred, shall not escape our consideration, and every attention will be paid to the separate objects recommended in your communication, more particularly the Massachusetts resolves, the principle of which is of the utmost political consequence, and will most probably be adopted, so far as is consistent with acquired and existing rights.

In reply to your observations respecting the order in favour of Charlotte-Hall school, we cannot but concur with you, that institutions for the instruction of youth merit, in a peculiar manner, our attention, and that the public money cannot be expended in any way more useful to the community, than in placing the benefits of light and knowledge, and their consequences, rational liberty, good morals and religion, within the resources of men of moderate fortunes.

We have heard, with regret, your determination to retire from public life, and sincerely believe that you will carry with you the consolation of an upright and virtuous heart, and the grateful sense of your countrymen for more than twenty years honourable and meritorious services in the highest offices in the power of the state of its citizens to confer. We sincerely wish you health, peace and happiness.

PEALE,

Portrait, Miniature and Landscape Painter,

In Mr. JOHNSON's house, on the Hill,

INFORMS those who may please to encourage him in the practice of his profession, that none but approved likenesses shall leave his house.

"Blest be the pencil! whose consoling pow'r,
Soothing soft friendship in her pensive hour,
Dispels the cloud, with melancholy fraught,
That absence throws upon her tender thought.
Blest be the pencil! whose enchantment gives
To wounded Love the food on which he lives:
Rich in this gift, tho' cruel ocean bear
The youth to exile from his faithful fair,
He in fond dreams hangs o'er her glowing cheek,
Still owns her present, and still hears her speak!"

RECEIVED

By the latest importations from EUROPE,

A GENERAL assortment of drugs, chemicals, patent medicines; also a variety of perfumes, &c. which may be had on the most reduced prices of THOMAS EDGAR, at his medical shop, near Mr. Alexander's store—Dock.

Annapolis, November 17, 1798.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on Monday the 12th of this instant, a bright mulatto lad, about eighteen years of age, who says he is the property of WILLIAM JOHNSON, of Spotsylvania county, Virginia, and gives himself the name of RANDOLPH. His master is requested to come and pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold agreeably to law for his prison fees

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

November 13, 1798.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday the 25th of November, instant,

TWO large brick HOUSES, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, situate in the city of Annapolis, on Bloomsbury Square, one of them lately occupied by WILLIAM COOKE, Esq; the other lately occupied by Mr. JUB FOWLER. The said property is subject to a ground rent of thirty shillings sterling per annum, and have forty-eight years of the lease unexpired from January next.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

JOSEPH WYATT,

Has for Sale,

A FEW DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which he will make as low as possible.

Annapolis, November 15, 1798.

To be SOLD, on Friday the 23d of this inst. at the late dwelling of JOHN GARDNER, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

ALL the PERSONAL PROPERTY of said deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, with some household furniture, &c.

All persons having claims against said estate are desired to exhibit them, legally attested, on the day of sale, which will begin at 11 o'clock, and for CASH only.

ELIZABETH GARDNER, Administratrix.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit from nine o'clock every morning until three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

R. K. WATTS, Clk.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

S. MAYNARD, Clk.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the legislature of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

CLEON CLEMENTS.

September 11, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to apply to the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their preſent ſeſſion, for an act to releaſe him from debts which he is unable to pay, and to diſcharge him from confinement.

JAMES M'COY.

Elkton, November 10, 1798.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of THOMAS CROMWELL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, legally authenticated, and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, to

HANNAH CROMWELL, } Adminiſ-
HANNAH H. CROMWELL, } trators.

November 13, 1798.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on Monday laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county, a country born negro man by the name of BEN, who calls himſelf BEN ANDERSON; a tall ſlim made fellow, about 6 feet high, 25 years of age, has ſhort wool bruſhed up in front, a gap in his teeth, which he cannot hide when he ſpeaks, and is bow legged; its probable he will change his dreſs, as he has a variety of cloaths with him, and that he will obtain a paſs as a free man, having plenty of money. All perſons are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off. The above reward will be given to any perſon who will take up and ſecure the ſaid fellow in any gaol, ſo that I get him again.

DAVID STEUART.

November 12, 1798.

THE ſubſcriber forewarns all perſons from dealing with any of his ſlaves in any manner or way whatever without leave in writing from himſelf, or ſome one of his family; this notice he hopes will be attended to, as he is determined to put the law in force againſt any offender.

THOMAS HARWOOD, of Annapolis.

June 12, 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of THOMAS LANE, deceaſed, late of Anne-Arundel county, are requeſted to have them legally authenticated, and all perſons who are indebted unto the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payments, otherwiſe ſuits will be commenced againſt all delinquents to the ſpring courts.

BARBARY LANE, Executrix,
OS. S. HARWOOD, Executor.

October 15, 1798.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the high court of chancery of Maryland, the ſubſcriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premiſes, on Thurſday the 29th of November next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

THAT valuable tract of land called SMITH's DELIGHT, containing 150 acres, the property of SAMUEL MAYNARD, ſen. lying in Anne-Arundel county, within about two miles of the Cheſapeake Bay, well watered, about twenty acres of it valuable meadow ground; the greateſt part of the reſidue cleared and fit for cultivation. The terms on which the above property is ſold are, that the purchaſer ſhall give approved bond, with ſecurity, to the truſtee, for the payment of the purchaſe money, with intereſt, within ſix months from the day of ſale.

SAMUEL MAYNARD, jun. D. T.

September 25, 1798.

To be SOLD, on credit,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituated on the Cheſapeake Bay, on the north ſide of Severn river, containing between three and four hundred acres; this land lies within about eighteen miles from the city of Baltimore, and five from the city of Annapolis, it abounds with timber of every kind, a large proportion of which is calculated for ſhips; the ſoil is fertile and level, and well adapted for grazing and farming, having a quantity of ſalt marſh; it abounds with fiſh, oyſters, and wild fowl, in their proper ſeaſons. This tract of land is ſituated on the Cheſapeake Bay, and a navigable creek on the other ſide, from its ſituation it can be encloſed with one hundred and fifty pannels of fence; the improvements are, a dwelling-houſe and two apple orchards. From the advantageous ſituation of this property it muſt be an object to perſons inclinable to purchaſe. For terms of ſale apply to LEMUEL WARFIELD, Baltimore, or to the ſubſcriber on the Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county.

p15 tf LANCELOT WARFIELD.

April 7, 1798.

Seth Sweetſer,

Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,

HAS received from London, a handſome aſſortment of Ladies fancy coloured kidd ſlippers, with York and ſpring heels, and Windſor do. with cords of the beſt quality and neweſt faſhions; has alſo received from Boſton a quantity of ſole leather and ſhoe-thread, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh.

N. B. He requeſts each perſon againſt whom he has an account unſettled for twelve months or upwards, to call and ſettle it, and ſolicits an immediate compliance with this requeſt.

Annapolis, June 27, 1798.

EDUCATION.

In the hands of the Printer, and to be publiſhed by ſubſcription,

AN ESSAY

On "the beſt ſyſtem of Liberal Education and Literary Inſtruction, adapted to the genius of the government of the United States; comprehending alſo, a Plan for inſtituting and conducting public ſchools in this country on principles of the moſt extenſive utility."

By the reverend SAMUEL KNOX, A. M.
Principal of the Frederick-town Academy.

The Eſſay was awarded, the premium offered by the American Philoſophical Society on that ſubject, and to be publiſhed by their order of 15th December, 1797.

Their printer having failed in his engagement with the ſociety, the author has taken this method of having it ſubmitted to the attention of the enlightened patrons of literature, in the ſtate of Maryland in particular, and the friends of a liberal ſyſtem of public education, throughout the United States in general.

CONDITIONS.

It will be executed in the beſt manner, on good paper, and neatly half bound.

The price to ſubſcribers, 3 quarters of a dollar, to be paid on ſubſcribing or on delivery of the eſſay, as may to them be moſt agreeable. Subſcribers names will be publiſhed, and places of reſidence if inſerted in their ſubſcriptions.

Subſcriptions will be taken, as ſoon as papers for that purpoſe can be forwarded, at Meſſrs. Rice's book-ſtore in Philadelphia—By the different bookſellers in Baltimore, Annapolis, George-town and Alexandria—At Mr. Dick & Co's. ſtore in Bladenſburg, and at Meſſrs. John and Iſaac Mantz's ſtore in Frederick-town, and by F. and S. Green, Annapolis.

Frederick-town, October 24.

JUST IMPORTED,
And for ſale by the Subſcriber,

BEST white and brown hempen ticklenburgs, by the bale or piece; a few caſes of Iriſh linens, aſſorted, from 14d. to 3ſ. ſterling coſt; white lead ground in oil; beſt London brown ſtout porter, in caſks of about 6 dozen each; beſt cheeſe from the Pine dairy, with ſundry other articles. I have a few pipes of the firſt quality London particular wine, imported 3 years ſince, is now 6 or 8 years old. Likewiſe about 30 pipes of old Cogniac and Bourdeaux brandy, ſhipped in the Pomona in January laſt, which will be ſold by the pipe, quarter caſk, or gallon, by the 5 gallons at ſame price as by the caſk.

A quantity of cordage, well aſſorted, from ſpun yarn, to 10 inch cables, with all kinds of white rope and lines, &c. 6 w

JAMES WILLIAMS.

November 7, 1798.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the collectors and ſupervifors of Anne-Arundel county appear before the juſtices of ſaid county on Monday the 26th day of this inſtant, to ſettle their ſeveral accounts.

By order,

NICH. HARWOOD, Clk.

November 7, 1798.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber intends preferring a petition to the general aſſembly of the State of Maryland, at the next ſeſſion, for an act of inſolvency.

JOHN F. BEALL.

Charles county, November 1, 1798.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency, to diſcharge me from debts which I am unable to pay.

WILLIAM THOMPSON.

Charles county, November 1, 1798.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, on the 24th inſtant, a likely negro man, of a dark complexion, who ſays his name is CUFF, and that he was hired this preſent year by GERARD B. CAUSIN, Eſq; to a Mr. Aſhton, of Montgomery county. His owner is deſired to take him away, or he will be ſold agreeably to law for his priſon fees, &c.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

October 28, 1798.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's, on the 17th inſtant, an iron gray HORSE, near 15 hands high, paces, trots and canters, ſhod all round, and appears to be 6 or 7 years old, has no perceivable brand. The owner is requeſted to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN H. DORSEY.

Elk-Ridge, October 29, 1798. w3

BACON's LAWS
For SALE.

A FEW copies of Bacon's Abridgement of the laws of Maryland may be had at this office.

IN COUNCIL.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the general aſſembly of Maryland did, by an act paſſed at November ſeſſion, ſeventeen hundred and ninety, entitled, "An act directing the time, places and manner of holding elections for repreſentatives of this ſtate in the congreſs of the United States, and for appointing electors on the part of this ſtate for chooſing a preſident and vice-preſident of the United States, and for the regulation of the ſaid elections, and alſo to repeal the act of aſſembly therein mentioned," direct the governor and council, after having received the returns, papers and inſtruments containing the number of votes for each candidate for repreſentatives of this ſtate in the congreſs of the United States, ſhould enumerate and aſcertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and perſon choſen as repreſentatives, and by proclamation ſigned by the governor, and diſperſed through the ſtate, declare the names of the perſons duly elected as repreſentatives—we, in purſuance of the directions of the ſaid act, do by this our proclamation declare, that by the returns made to us, it appears that George Dent, John Chew Thomas, William Craik, George Baer, Samuel Smith, Gabriel Chriſtie, Joſhua Seney and John Dennis, Eſquires, are duly elected repreſentatives of this ſtate in the congreſs of the United States.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the ſeal of the ſtate of Maryland, this eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight.

JOHN HENRY.

By the Governor,

NINIAN PINKNEY, clerk
of the governor and council.

ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation be publiſhed in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Eaſton, George-town, Frederick-town, and one of the Baltimore papers, once in each week, for the ſpace of four weeks ſucceſſively.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, that he is under the diſagreeable neceſſity of applying to the next general aſſembly for an act of inſolvency, to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

EDWARD PYE.

Charles county, October 5, 1798.

WHEREAS William Morgan, late of Harford county, deceaſed, did, by his laſt will and teſtament, order and direct ſundry parcels of his real eſtate to be ſold by his executors, by the ſaid will appointed, to wit: by Robert Morgan and Edward Prigg, who have refuſed to execute the truſt repoſed in them; this is therefore to give notice to all concerned, that we, the ſubſcribers, the adminiſtrators of the ſaid William Morgan, deceaſed, intend to petition the next general aſſembly for a law authoriſing us to ſell and convey the ſaid lands ſo deviſed, to be ſold by the laſt will of the ſaid William Morgan, deceaſed.

CASANDRA MORGAN, Adminiſtratrix.
THOMAS CHEW, Adminiſtrator.

October 4th, 1798.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency.

JOSEPH EVERITT.

Queen-Anne's county, October 1, 1798.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be preſented to the next general aſſembly, for a law to prevent geeſe and ſwine from going at large in the town of Upper-Marlborough in Prince-George's county.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, for an act of inſolvency, to releaſe me from debts which I am unable to pay.

JOHN M'IVER.

October 14th, 1798.

WANTED,

A FEW copies of the laws paſſed at November ſeſſion, 1785; alſo one copy of the proceedings of the houſe of delegates of February ſeſſion, and two of June ſeſſion, 1777; one of October, 1778; one of March, 1779; and one of March, 1780; for which a liberal price will be given by the printers hereof.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland for the benefit of an act of inſolvency, to releaſe me from debts which I am unable to pay.

ENOS DUVALL FERGUSON.

Prince-George's county, October 1, 1798.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency in my favour.

THOMAS HARWOOD, Jun.

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